FROM WASHINGTON.

The following letter appraised in only a part of our morn B. WINTER DAVIS'S VINDICATION OF HIS VOTE FOR PENNINGTON-MR. LAMAR.

Brem a Special Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1860.

When Mr. H. Winter Davis, on the memorable Tuesday afternoon of the 31st of January, startled De House of Representatives by his manly vote for Gov. Pennington as Speaker, he struck a chord which will long vibrate to his honor in the beasts of all persons throughout the country espable of appreciating a magnanimous and a coursecous act. We well remember the spectacle. The House, and its galleries and lobbies, were greaded to the brim with manly dignity and wemanly grace, from every section of the Union, sagerly anticipating the final issue of the angry struggle which, for two months, had shaken toe Capitol and the country. Rumors, undefined and shadowy, were affoat as to the possible vote which Mr. Dav.s might give, in certain contingencies, provided he could thus immediately relieve the House of its dead-lock upon the Speakership. But, these rumors could be traced to no reliable source, and were treated like the scores of other stories with which the air was filled at every stage of the

On the call of the roll on the memorable Tuesday, to dignified form of Mr. Davis was seen pacing to and fre, in the open area in the rear of the Republican benches, solitary and alone, his eye fixed upon no present object, his head firmly poised, and his whole air and mien indicating self-possession and settled purpose. When the Clerk challenged him, in his usual loud tone, Mr. Davis, being far from the desk, gave back the response with a voice uncommonly clear and emphatic. Not only did every heman being within the vast chamber hear and appreciate the name of "Pennington," but, to every beervant and thoughtful mind, there came along with it the defiant commentary, "If that be treason, " make the most of it!"

And so they have! And foremost among those who have been disposed to make the mest of this breason to a narrow and bitter sectionalism, and, not stopping to inquire into their jurisdiction in the premises, to hold up to reprobation the traitor who had dared to discover any merit in men residing beyond the little limits of his own State and neighborhood," was the Democratic Leg slature of Maryland. That august body, which, as was shown to day by Mr. Davis, is as incapable of apprecisting a truly national act, as it is of expressing its ideas in intelligible Eoglish, spurning alike the patriotic principles of Washington and Jefferses, and the grammatical and rhetorical precepts of Murray and Blair, passed clumsy resolutions demouncing the member from Baltimore for his vote Gov. Pennington.

And, as those gentlemen at Annapolis, not mindbg their own affairs, saw fit to arraign Mr. Davis for that vote, he made it his business, in the House, bo-day, to scourge, scarrify and scathe the simpletons and malignants by a criticism upon their proesedings which has reaffirmed his reputation as one of the most caustic and sarcastic, bold and eloquent, debaters in Congress.

It was generally known that Mr. Lamar of Mismisippi, was to address the House to-day, it being E Committee of the Whole upon the President's Message. Mr. Lamar is a favorite with the Fire-Eaters. He is a scholar, a thinker, a rhetorician; and, for one holding such extreme views upon the twin topics of Negro-Propagandism and a Dissolution of the Union, has some common sense and many gentlemanly qualities. He is among the Bising men of the South; and though his principles and ideas concerning human equality and civil government belong to the dark ages and would better befit grim Tartary than the American Republic, still it is evident that an education in the various branches of science and literature known to the moderns, and taught in Northern Colleges, with some occasional rays from the poon-day sun of the Nineteenth Century, have set been wholly thrown away upon an ingenuous youth, intended by God for some useful and honorable vocation, but who, unfortunately, happened to be born in a state of society where negro wenches take the place of nursing mothers, and negro drivers perform the duties assigned elsewhere to nasters. In spite of these rather serious drawbacks, Mr. Lamar is interesting, both as a reasoner and an orator; and his speech to-day very naturally attracted full galleries and the close at-Sention of the floor. It was noted that a pretty large proportion of his auditors were from the

Senny side of the Potomac. When he had finished, Mr. Davis rose. It was set generally known that he was to address the House to-day; for, large though the assemblage Washington and Baltimore been assured that he was to have occupied the floor, and on such a topic. He did not rise till after 4 o'clock, nearly an hour later than the usual time of adjournment; and he was evidently laboring under a cold. But, in spite of the unpropitious hour, and of physical debility. * was an unanswerable defense of his own position in regard to the Speakership, and an utter demo-Stien of that of his assailants. The first half hour was a racy criticism, a cutting commentary upon the character and acts of the Maryland legislators. With the keenest of Damascus blades, he first removed the cuticle from the Democratic body politic of that State; and then, with the most provokingly graceful and delicate hand, affected to cicatrize the wounds of his writhing victim, by applying to the hvid flesh the caustic of sarcasm and irony, pity and contempt. Having flayed them with his wit, and roasted them before the slow fire of his ridicule, basting them in choice spots with his indignation for their meddlesome impertinences, he then assumed a loftier and more solemn tone in vindicating the responsibility he had voluntarily assumed in summoning order out of chaos by his wote for Pennington.

In this part of his speech, he sketched with a master-hand the long and seemingly endless struggle in which the House was involved; the acrimony which permeated and embittered its forensic contests; the danger of actual physical collision that sometimes seemed to environ it; the alarmed and excited condition of the country, which demagogues, bent upon breaking up the Confederacy at bribated to the disorganized state of the House; the embarrassment that weighed down some branches of the public service for want of appropriations—all impressing him with the conviction, dition of things, it was his duty fearlessly to do it. He then sketched, in bold outline, the political anberdents and emisently conservative character of Mr. Pennington, and gloried in the fact that he had, in the person of that venerable man, placed an olive-branch in the Chair of the House, so conspicuous to be seen, and, Chair of the House, so conspicuous to be seen, and, day of January, made answer by letter, declining to as the result showed, appreciated and bailed by the appear, and asking to be examined in Massachusetts;

whole country. Teat demagagnes would maliga him for this act; that whelps would bound been down for it, he expected; but he despised the one, and defied the other. His affusion, in this consection, to Henry Clay's vote for John Quincy Adams, and the batred which had pursued him to his grave for that act, was touchingly el squeat, and held the House spell-bound; while his remark, uttered in bold language and with bitter emphasis, that his vote for Pennington was a preciated and approved by every person in Maryland for whose opinion he entertained the slightest r-gard, challenged a rustle of applause in the galleries, which was just breaking out into a load cheer, when it

was suppressed by the Chairman. But we carnet dwell upon the many salient points in this scute, cutting, bold, defiant, eloquent criticism of the imperament intermeddling of maligpant Democracts and cowardly Americans in the affairs of Mr. H. Winter Davis. He was listened to closely, not only by South Americans, to whom he politically belongs, and Republicans, with whom he often votes, but by all the Democrats in the the House, North and South, except some halfdezen moodles and nonentities like Extra Bully Smith as d Alabama Houston, whom nobody respects

But, after all, the feature which deserves to attract the chief notice in this entire matter, is not the ability and success of Mr. Davis's speech when viewed from an oratorical stand-point, but the crowning consideration, that he gave the vote for Pennington deliberately-that, in the face of the most malignant opposition, he justifies and viodicates that vote-that the Maryland Legislature depounces him for that vote-and that he, in his place in the House, defies the Legislature, and appeals from its judgment to that of his constituents. HE STANDS BY HIS RECORD!

INAUGURATION OF THE HORSE AND THE HERO -THE SEVENTH REGIMENT IN WASHINGTON-DANIEL IN THE LIONS' DEN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1860. Rain! rain! drip! drip! splash! splash! pour! pour!-the wind all the while blowing furiously; the streets recking with mud; the horses with depending tails; the soldiery with drooping plumes; the ladies with bedraggled cripoline; the civilians with cotton umbrellas; and all looking woe-begone and down-cast; the very negroes in their holiday suits grinning ghastly smiles! Thus was it till long after meridian of this day of Washington's birth, and the inauguration of Clark M lis's brazen caricature, called, by courtesy and act of Congress, the Statue of the Father of his Country.

Sunrise never broke upon a more dismal horizon.

People in New-York and New-England will under-

stand it when told that it was just such a " nasty "day" (to use an English phrase), as sometimes afflicts them near the close of gusty March. But a little before 3 o'clock the clouds broke into patches, the sun peered wistfully through the scud, and the procession," so called, moved from the muddy splanade in front of the City Hall, and along ragged Pennsylvania avenue to "The Circle," away toward Georgetown, where, upon a diminutive sort of sheep-common, surrounded by a few eneap, dis-pirited-locking horses, stood Mills, horse, and man, shrouded in cotton canvas, and, at that precise juncture, guarded by about 500 negroes, of both sexes, awaiting, with great impatience, "de 'rival

Except for the presence of your magnificent 7th Regiment, the procession would have hardly out-hone that which Falstaff would not lead through But for that " crack" corps, the military display would have been beneath contempt. How that brilliant regiment, though mustering three-fourths its force, distanced all competition, and beggared all comparison, in soldierly tween it and the few shabby-genteel militia comcanies, mustered in the Federal capital, and from the contiguous cities and counties of the Slaveholdng States! How even the marines from the Navy-Yard, and a squad or two of other regular troops, seemed to shamble along, in crooked and wavering lines, regardless of time and tune, when placed in close contrast with the elastic tread and nanly mien of your celebrated corps, whose platoons stretched across the avenue w matical exactness, compacted together with the lock-step, which, despite the slippery pavement, rose and fell at the top of the drum with astronom-ical precision, their 500 gay caps set jauntily upon their heads, and their 500 glittering muskets, thrown lightly across their shoulders, gracefully swaying from side to side, like one cap and one musket, as they marched, looking, when they dwindled away in the distance, the sunbeams dancing on their weapons like some curiously contrived, and strangely moving. mechanical panorama! The avenue was thronged with spectators—the sidewalks and buildings teeming with life-and everybody, everywhere, praising the 7th Regiment. As it wheeled past the Treasury and State Departments, first short to the right, and then short to the left, its lines reaching nearly across the avenue, the mechanical exactness with which the double-platoons, one after another, and each at precisely the same spot, keeping the lock-step, executed these maneuvers, challenged the warm com-mendation of a great crowd of people, and several military connoisseurs, who had taken their stand at

A long line of Free-Masons, decked out in their symbolic regalia, and led by a shabby brass band discoursing hourse music, was followed by the Mayor and Common Council of this municipality, upon whose muddy heels trode two or three dozen ery-looking urchins, understood to be the pupils of the every-day schools of the metropolis—a sad proof of the blighting effects of Slavery upon rudimental education.

But, we are forgetting the President and his Cabinet They rode somewhere in the procession, 'J. B." himself occupying all alone the Executive carriage, while his Privy Councillors, with other Federal officials who dangle around the Departments, were stuffed in threes and fours into average specimens of dilapidated backney coaches with which this city is infested. Doubtless the orator of the day, and the Committee of Arrangements, oc-cupied appropriate places in the bedraggled linebut precisely where, the writer hereof knoweth

Having at length through much tribulation, mud, and brass clanger, arrived at the sheep common, the negroes and the military opened to the right and left, while the official personages passed between the lines of glistening muskets and grinning Africans, to their appropriate places within the inclosure, where stood the horse and the man, clad in sackcloth, as if bemoaning the failure of the artist and the foolery of his votaries. The unvailing of the bronze statute, and the ventilation of the leaden oration, were promptly performed-when lo, Wash ington, looking very stupid, bestrides a beast look-ing rather sheepish—the feelings of horse and hero toward one another being, no doubt, well expressed in a colloquy between two personages when viewing a coarse picture of Daniel in the lion's den. "See," said the pious beholder, "it is plain that Daniel don't fear the lions!" "Yes," replied his irreverent friend, "but it is still plainer that the lions don't care a d-n for Daniel

MR. F. B. SANBORN'S PETITION TO THE SENATE.

To the President of the Senate of the United States. SIR: I have the honor to submit to you, for the con sideration of the Senate, the following remonstrance and petition: To the Honorable Senate of the United States, now in Session at Washington

The petition of F. B. Sanborn of Concord, in the State of Massachusetts, respectfully showeth, that he was summoned by a Select Committee of your honorable body to appear before them on the 24th day of January last, to testify in relation to the late occurrences at Harper's Ferry, to which summons he, on the 21st

that to this letter the Honorable Chairman of your Committee replied that the time of appearing might be delayed, but that your positioner must appear in Washington and testify there; that this reply was received by your pesitioner on the 1st day of February instant, who, baving in the intervening time reconsidered his declaration, was prepared to decline altogether the required attendance, and immediately wrote the following letter to that effect:

"FERRUARY 1, 1860.

"To the Hen. J. M. Mason, &c.:

"The undersigned has received your letter of the 27th, in answer to his petition of the 21st of January last, and now begs leave to say that since the date of that petition, grave doubts have arisen in his mind, and have been increased by the opinions of others, more learned in the law than himself, as to the power of the honorable Sena'e to summon and examine witnesses in such a matter as is now pending before your committee. He must therefore decline altogether obeying your summons, unless upon compulsion, and will throw himself upon the Courts, rather than the Legislature of his country, for protection in those rights of a citizen himself upon the Courts, rather than the Legislature of his country, for protection in those rights of a citizen which existed before your honorable body was estab-lished, and which he respect ully denies your right to subvert or diminish. He would further object that the form of your investigation, being secret and requiring the presence from remote places, for an indefinite pe-rice, of persons known to you chiefly by vague report, or by the false or exaggerated runors of a licentious press, recalls to his memory the odions forms of a pre-tended justice in vogue here while these States were Colonies, and the still more hateful powers and mys-teries of the Star Chamber Courts of Charles I., both of which our ancestors disavowed, and the good sense of which our ancestors disavowed, and the good sense

of which our ancestors disavowed, and the good sense of England has overthrown.

"Aid further, that while be gives fall faith and credit to your assurance that witnesses shall be protected, to far as your power may reach, he is too familiar with a recent outrage on the person of a Sanator, and the privileges of your honorable body, (committed in May 1856,) to feel any confidence that the Senate will extend to an injured witness more simple justice than to a member of your own body, and the sacred deputy of a sovereign State.

"Very respectfully, your ob't servant," F. B. SANBORN."

Seeing, however, that your Committee disregarded similar objections to their authority, made by a wimess before them, your petitioner did not send the above letter, but chose to await the reference of the matter to your bonorable body, trusting to you to refuse your sapetion to the unconstitutional and oppressive action of your Con mittee. But now learning that an order for his arrest has been passed without debate by the Senate, he desires to present his remonstrance against its enforcement, and to be allowed to show cause why it ought to be recalled. He would therefore object to the action of your Committee, and of the Senate, on these grounds:

I. That the Senate, when its Committee was 1. Inst the Senate, when its Committee was ap-pointed, was not legally a branch of the XXXVIth Congress for the purposes of legislation, the other branch necessary to constitute such a Congress not yet having been organized; in corsequence of which only baying been organized; in consequence of which only Executive business could properly come before your honorable body, which the appointment of this Com-

mittee was not. II. That the Senate has no power under the Constitution to examine judicially, or for judicial purposes; nor power to examine at all under compulsion, except where the privileges of the Senate are concerned; to which this investigation in no manner refers.

III. That the secresy and mystery of the examina-tion before your Committee are contrary to the spirit if not to the letter of our laws, and may easily be

if not to the letter of our laws, and may easily be abused for purposes of injustice or oppression.

IV. That to summon witnesses from remote parts of the country, for indefinite times, in a period of great public exasperation, is an inconvenience and hardship in no way necessary to the public safety, nor compensated by the feee received, since it may interrupt for a long time the regular occupations of industrious citizens, or even, as in the case of your petitioner, run their private business altogether; and that the same power of summoss, now honestly used, may be bereafter retreered to the most unjust purposes of private or public animosity.

after reverted to the most unjust purposes of private or public animosity.

V. That, notwithstanding the protection offered by your Committee, under which, were their investigation legal and necessary, he would cheerfully incur the risks of insult and assarsination threatened by residents or visitors in Washington to all persons holding the opinions which your petitioner is known to entertain. Notwithstanding this protection, your petitioner cannot think himself bound to appear in a city where citizens are arrested and assaulted for free speech (which your petitioner is in all places wont to nse); where nembers of the Federal Legislature, in either branch, are threatened and attacked for words spoken in debate, and where the solemn delibrations of the National Councils are interrupted by blows and the unlawful use of deadly weapons—events too well

National Courcils are interrupted by blows and the unlawful use of deadly weapons—events too well known to your honorable body, and which testify to the world either the unwillingness or the inability of the Federal Government to protect its own members, and the citizens residing under its peculiar jurisdiction.

VI. That the statute of 1857, compelling witnesses on a Congressional investigation to testify to their own disgrace or inculpation, is contrary to the principles of the con mon law, ard destroys one of the chief safeguards of an accused citizen; while, on the other hand, the immunity promised by said statute, if in any reguards of an accused cuizen; wante, of the cites have the immunity promised by said statute, if in any re-spect valid, is an unconstitutional interference with the powers of the State and the Federal judici-ries; for both which reasons the aforesaid statute is unconstitutional and oppressive.

would respectfully ask your Your petition attention to these six points; all of which he is informed have been presented in your honorable body, or in the House of Representatives by members of the seme, when, from time to time, the questions involved have been under discussion; and which ought 10: therefore to be slighted as the carping objections of a factious individual. He believes them to be the wellconsidered opinions of a large number of his countrymen. Yet, if they were peculiar to himself, he would erge them with the same earnestness, since the protecien of individual freedom is the highest object of a

Furth rmore, he would beg leave to say that to him. such considering the present a ate of public affairs and the tone of public sentiment, there appear many and dangerous indications of a great change and perversion of the form of our Government; since he sees the States encroaching on the powers of the Federal Government in one direction, and the Federal Government encroaching on the States in another; while the Execu tive claims power not granted by the Constitution, the Judiciary invades the province of the Legislature, and the Legislature has assumed Judicial authority-a mixture of powers carefully guarded against by Constitution, and always hurtful to freedom and justice. Beside which, he notices in the National Legisature aluming tokens of a still greater change, when worn officers of the Government declare their purpose o destroy the same, in a contingency not unlikely to pecur, and talk openly of standing armies and martial aw as proper to supersede the peaceful supremacy of the civil power; when a member of your honorable body has, in debute, speken with contempt of trial by inry - the oldest and dearest right of our countrymen; when another member has prophecied, and seemed to court a bloody strife in your own chamber, and threats of banging have been uttered and repeated in a coordinate branch of the Legislature against other members of your honorable body.

In view of these things, your petitioner would think nimself wanting to his country's freedom and safety if he allowed usurpations of power against himself in matters bowever unimportant; for it is the custom in all political revolutions to proceed from unlawful authority allowed in lesser things to great stretches of usurped power, whose beginnings he is determined to withstand. Therefore he would renew his declaration that his refusal to appear before your Honorable Committee is not in contempt of the Senate, but because he believes his rights and those of his fellow-citizens to be imperiled by the action of your honorable body; and that it is his duty to pray you to reverse such action, and for himself to maintain these rights as God shall give him the means. hall give him the means.

And, as in duty bound, your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

F. B. SANBORN.

FROM BOSTON.

From Our Own Correspondent. BOSTON, Feb. 22, 1860.

There is a good deal of talk here in relation to ertain alleged illegalities and frauds practiced upon the State Government by the contractor on the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, in drawing money from the State Treasury, under the loan act of 1859. Mr. Kimball of Boston, Chairman of the Figance Committee of the House of Representatives, got a committee of investigation appointed, two or three

weeks ago; but very little attention was paid to the proceedings until within the past week. on papers, which are sure to report the particulars of every window-curtain confiagration or the stub-birg accident, have wholly neglected this matter. The Springfield Republican of Monday made some statements about it, personal to Mr. A. L. Rogers, a member of the last Executive Council, under whose advice the last installment was paid. These statements The Journal and The Atlas and Bee contradict; but as the personal controversy is of no interest or importance, I shall not trouble you with it. In general terms, the charge is that the last installment of scrip paid to the contractors, amounting to \$50,000, was paid before the conditions of the act were complied with; that the contractor has been paid \$50,000 for work which did not cost over \$15,000 or \$20,000; that he has made money enough during the last year to reimburse him for previous losses, and that it will be for his interest to relinquish the work unless the City of Boston can be induced to loan its credit. If the Governor and Council have been humbugged, which I do not prefend to say, it is not a matter of very great surprise. When I began this letter I was fully resolved to give you an idea of the loan act, and to explain wherein it is alleged to have been evaded; but I find myself whelly urable, after the most careful study, to comprehend it. And fur-thermore, I do not believe there is a man in the State except the one who drew the bill, and the one who drew the money under it, who can explain it to the comprehension of minds of ordi-nary intelligence. Over 160 lines of it are in one single sentence, interspersed with commas, and semi-colons, and colons, which mislead the reader rather than aid him; and the "saids," and "aforesaids," and "in additions," and "above specifieds" and "provideds," ran back-ward and forward, and dodge lither and thither, ward and lot ward, and doage I ther and wither, connecting, for aught you know, line 160 with line 1, and baffling the most searching inquisition into the intentions of the Legislature. I am decidedly opposed to the practice of putting questions to the Judges of the Supreme Court, for the purpose of eliciting answers which are to form the basis of legislation; but I confess I should like to see their legislation; but I confess I should like to see their venerable heads puzzled by the contemplation of this statute, and as the Council is again called upon

this statute, and as the Council is again called upon to visit the Tunnel for the purpose of satisfying themselves as to the propriety of handing over another installment of scrip, it is by no means improbable that they may avail themselves of their constitutional privilege, and summon Judge Shaw and his associates to give an opinion. Then we shall be fully revenged upon the Court for its sins of consisting and compassion of the last ten years. omission and commission of the last ten years.

I am reminded here of the fact that a Joint Committee of the Legislature, consisting of the Judiciary Committees of the Senate and House, have reported in favor of amending the Constitution by abolishing the article which allows the Legislature and the Governor and Council to require the Court to answer questions of constitutional law. The immediate stimulus to this movement is the interference of the Governor and the Court with the amendment which the Legislature proposed to the militia laws; but the question is an old one, and the demand for the proposed change rests on general and sound principles. It is generally understood that the ludges themselves are desirons of having this clause annulled. An amendment has also been reported making Judges of Probate and Insolvency subject

to election by the people, for such terms as the Legislature may prescribe; and I am informed that another will be reported, limiting the tenure of effice of the Supreme Judges. I do not know how it happens that the Judiciary Committees a egetting such radical notions; but probably the Judges are the realized them. are themselves to blame. They have so servilely followed precedent, and so subserviently tagged at the heels of the political caucus presided over by by Mr. Taney at Washington, that the people have st much of their traditional respect for them.

The anti-free-school agitators have been making a stir in the Legislature, or before the Committee on Education. Mr. Secretary Boutwell met them there, and in a speech of two or three hours vindicated the wisdom of our present educational system in a masterly manner. When it is considered how impregnable is the ground on which this victor is the extremely mortifying to reflect system stands, it is extremely mortifying to reflect upon the disgraceful cowardice of the men in the last Legislature who were so frightened by the noise of a few score of prudential committee men and as many more village demagogues, that they consented to the repeal of the law abolishing the school-district system. I have no idea that the malcontents could control two thousand votes in the whole State. Their present demand is that the school fund shall be distributed among the cities and towns; that the Board of Education shall be abolished; the normal schools discontinued; the office of Superintending Committee abolished, and everything be left to the districts and the prudential committees thereof. This would be backward toward barbarism, which will never be taken Mr. Boutwell showed the petitioners that they had no claim whatever school fund; that it belonged to the upon the not to the towns and cities; that it was estab-lished out of the proceeds of the sales of public lands, and, the money being thus diverted from the general treasury, and the deficit having to from the general treasury, and the the distributed be supplied by taxation, if it should be distributed to any parties, it should go where the taxable property is. In that case, Boston would be entitled to one third of it. But Boston makes no demand for it. The most wealthy and intelligent places are content that the fund should be used as it now is; one moiety of it for stimulating educational activity and thoroughness by means of the Board of Educa tion, the Normal Schools, Lectures, Teachers, Institutes, &c.; and the other moiety for distribution to the towns and cities, on condition of making annual returns of the condition of the schools A val-gar demagogue named Bryant, of the town of Mans-field, is the originator of this agitation in favor of ignorance. Among his charges is, that the School Fund has diminished in value \$120,000 in one year. He has repeated this falsebood, after a full explanation has been made to him, by letters from the Treasurer of the State. The amount of the fund was stated to be \$120,000 less in 1859, than in 1858. This was the result of a law of the Commonwealth, directing the Auditor to estimate certain securities at their market value, instead of their prospective value. Not a dollar of the fund has been abstracted or wasted.

The Senate and House are at variance in relation

to the Board of Overseers of Harvard College. These officers used to be elected in joint convention but the law was unwisely changed last year, and they are now chosen by concurrent vote. A caucus was keld, which was apparently conducted with fairness, and the result of which was the nomination of a ticket representing the different religious opinio of the community. The Senate, however, bolted this ticket, with the exception of one name, and elected four new men. The House concurred with the Senate as to two of its candidates, and elected three others who were originally nominated in caucus. The two who are elected are Ex-Lieut, Gov. Huntington of Lowell, and the Rev. A. P. Mason of Chelsea, an Episcopalian and a Baptist. The others chosen by the Senate are the Rev. J. M. Manning of the Old South Boston, the Rev. Rodney A. Miller of Worcester, and Asa French of Braintree; by the House, George Morey of Boston, Frederick W. Crocker of Barnstable, and the Rev. A. B. Muzzey of Newburyport. The House list is composed of the best men, Messrs, Morey and Muzzey being especially worthy. The Rev. Mr. Miller is the flea of the Beard, but does no great harm in it. Mr. Manning is a good man. If the two houses can com-promise by electing Muzzey, Morey, and Manning, thus giving the Orthodox sects three members, and the Liberals two, they will do a wise and fair thing. But if the Senate persists in electing five Orthodox men to the exclusion of Unitarians, Universalists, and Nothingarians, they will be likely to invoke a querrel which will not be a pleasant one.

Professor Huntington seems to be rec usidering his determination to resign his Professorship in the College. He apparently considers the earnest request of the Board of Overseers that his resignation should be recalled, as something more than a polite way of boxing him out of the place. way of bowing him out of the place. He will serve there right if he takes them at their word.

The bill to annex Roxbury to Boston, has been

defeated in the Senate, and the bill to annex Charles town will no doubt share the same fate in the House A Washington correspondent of The Daily Advertiser intimates that the people, or the politicians of the IIId Congressional District, will not let Mr. Adams remain in Congress, because he has refused to support the caucus nomination for printer. The

writer knows very little about the people of the District. Mr. Adams was nominated and elected in spite of the politicians, by the independent men of the District, and they will sustain him, at least until he does something to forfeit their good opinion. They regard his vote as an effectual protest against Congressional corruption, which is of more value to the country than the election of a printer can be to the party.

FINANCIAL CRISES-THEIR CAUSES AND EFFECTS.

MR. CAREY TO MR. BRYANT.

LETTER EIGHTH. DEAR SIR: For the maintenance of colonial dependence, and for the perpetuation of power to compel the colonists to make their exchanges in a foreign market from which they were allowed to carry away but onefourth of the real va'ue of their products, it was, as you have already seen, held that they should be led to ci-perie themselves throughout the West-thereby almost annihila ing that power of association which, as then was feared, might lead to such increase of wealth and strength as would forward the cause of indepenence. For the accomplishment of that great object, he aid of Government was then invoked-its help be ing needed for providing lands and means for transportation. Since then, the British free-trade system has been employed to do the work, its mode of action being that one so well described in a Parliamentary document now but a few years old, the following extract from which is here submitted for your perusal;

from which is here submitted for your perusal;

"The laboring classes generally, in the manufacturing districts of this country, and especially in the iron and load districts, are esy little aware of the extent to which they are often indebted for their being amployed at all, to the immense losses which their employers voluntary incur in had times, in order to destroy their employers voluntary incur in had times, in order to destroy foreign rempetition, and to gain and keep possession of foreign morable. Authentic insances are well known of employers laving in such times carried on their works at a loss amounting in the aggregate to three or four hundred thousand pounds in the course of three or four years. If the efforts of those who encourse the combinations to restrict the amount of labor and to produce atthes we set to be successful for any length of time, the great accumu stians of espital could no longer be made water and foreign competition in times of great depression, and thus to clear the way for the whole trade to step h, when prices revive, and to carry one great business before foreign contil can again accumulate to such an extent as to be able to establish a competing capital of foreign construints as to be able to establish a competing capital of foreign construints, and are the most establish instruments of were mainting by which our manufacturing supremacy can be maintained, the other elements—cheap labor, abundance of raw materials means of communication, and skilled labor—being rapidly in process of being equalized."

The system here so admirably described, is very

The system here so admirably described, is very properly cheracterized as being a "warfare;" and i may now be proper to inquire for what purposes, and against whom, it is waged. It is a war, as you see, my dear Sir, for chespening all the commodities we bave to sell, labor and raw materials-being precisely the object sought to be accomplished by that "Mercartile System," whose error was so well exposed in the Wealth of Nations. It is a war for compelling the people of all other lands to confine themselves to agriculture-for preventing the diversification of employments in other countries-for retarding the development of intellect-for palsying every movement, elsewhere, looking to the utilization of the metallic treasures of the earth-for increasing the difficulty of obtaining iron-for diminishing the demand for laborfor doing all these things at home and abroad-and for, in this manner, subjecting all the farmers and planters of the world to the domination of the manufacturers of Britain.

How our Government cooperates in this warfare up on its people, and in the promotion of the great work of recolonization, will readily, my dear Sir, be understood by all who shall study the Britis's prescription given in a former letter, and shall then compare it with the course of action here, under your advice, so steadily pursped-expending, as we have done, and now are seeking to do, enormous sums, and even carrying on distant wars, for the acquisition of farther territorymaking large grants of land for facilitating the construction of roads and the dispersion of our peopleforeing millions of acres upon the market, and then rejoicing over the receipts, as if they furnished evidence of increasing strength, and not of growing weaknesswasting the preceeds in political jobs of the most disgraceful kind, and in this manner producing financial crises that close our mines, furnaces, and mills, and drive our people to seek a refuge in the wilderness, there to pay the speculator treble price for land-and thus enabling him to demand three, four, or five per cert per month for the use of some small amount of capital to aid in clearing the land thus purchased, and in erecting the little dwelling. The house built, and the farm commenced, next comes the she iff, and by his aid the poor color it is now driven to seek a new refuge in as me yet more distant territory-in full accordance with the desires of those of our free-trade friends abroad, who see in every attempt at combination a tep toward manufactures-"that step which Britain bas so much cause to dread."

That such are the facts presented by our records cannot be depied. Baying studied them with the attention they demand, you will, my dear Sir, be in a position to answer to yourself, even if not to me, the ques tion-Does the history of the world, in any of its pages, exhibit evidence of the existence elsewhere of o powerful a combination for the promotion of that pauperism and crime, whose extraordinary growth you have so well described? So far as my knowledge of history extends, it warrants me in saying, that no such evidence can be presented.

The poor colonist, thus driven out, suffers under a ax for transportation that, if continued, must for ever keep him poor. His need for better roads is great, but of power to assist himself he has none whatever. His istant masters may, perhaps, be induced to grant him belp-knowing, as they do, that each new road will act as a feeder of their coffers, white aiding in the de struction of the powers of the soil, in the further scattering of their subjects, and in more firmly establishing their own security against the adoption of any meas ures tending to the proportion of industrial independ ence. Lends are now mortgaged, and at enormous rates of interest, as the only mode of obtaining the means with which to commence the road. The work half made, it becomes next needful to raise the means with which to finish it, and bonds are now created, bearing six, eight, or ten per cent interest, to be given at enormous discounts, in exchange for iron so poor in jushity that it wou'd find a market nowhere else-its vear and tear being such as must prove destructive to its unhappy purchaser. Under such circumstances the read fails to pay, and it passes into the bands of mortpagers, leaving those by whom the work was started coorer than before-their lands being heavily mortaged, and they themselves being at last driven out of couse and home. Such is the history of most of the persons who have contributed toward the commance ments of the road and canal improvements of which we so much boast, and such the history of the roads themselves-each and every financial crisis causing further absorption of American railroad property by English bondholders, as has been already done in refence to the Reading, Erie, and so many other roads. Must this continue to be so ! It must, and for the

easen, that our whole policy tends toward the annihilation of local action and domestic commerce-that connerce in the absence of which railroads can never be made to pay interest on the debts to the contraction of which their owners have been driven. The greater their dependence upon distant trade, the more imperative becomes, from day to day, the necessity for fighting for it-for adopting measures tending to the further destruction of local traffic-and for thus rendering more and more certain the ultimate ruin of nearly every railroad company of the Union. How is it with yourselves -with the people of your State? But a short time since, we were assured that a barrel of flour could b transported to your city from Rochester at less cost than from Utica-from Buffalo more cheaply than from Rochester-from Cleveland for loss than from Buffalo -and from Chicago more cheaply than from Cleve land-your railroad companies thus offering large boun ties on the abandonment of the soil of the State, and thereby siding our foreign masters in the accomplishment of the dispersion of our people. So is it in this State of Pennsylvania - through freight being carried at less than cost, while domestic commerce is taxed for the payment of losses, interest, salaries, and dividends. In all this there is a tyranny of trude that has at length become so entirely insupportable, that she farmers of the older States are now clamorous for measures of relief-urging upon their respective Legislatures the adoption of laws in virtue of which they shall be relieved from a tax of transportation that is destroying the value of their land and labor, and that most result in the crippling of a I the Atlantic States, as well as of some of the older of their Western neighbors.

To such demand on the part of your farmers, you, however, reply, that it would be "legislation against trade"-that "nothing could be more impolitic than this process"-that

this process"—that

"The citizens of Haltimore and Philadelphia, if they should think it decorous and politic to do such a thing might well posses a public vote of thanks to the Legislature which would ensatistic halew. The moment it is passed, all the twist accommissions of the produces of the West whether which would ensatist the wast accommissions of the produces of the West which would ensatist the wast accommissions of the produces of the West which can be seen as the produce of the West whether will be returned to the west whether will be returned to the west whether it was a be signs a bill for the relief of Philadelphia and the aggrandizeness of field inore, and there will be great rejoicing in those cities, whether it be publicly expressed or not.

The people of Maryland and Fennaylania make re laws to prevent the competition of their railways with ours. They are satisfied to let those who manage them draw of as great a preparation of the freight from our channels of transpiration in this work. Battimore as inversed staty militions of collars in the railways which center in that flourishing city. Whe her these are profitably managed or not, is not so much the unstion with those who contribute the money, as whether the flect shall be to build up Baltimore as great mart, and make Ma yland the thoroughfare of an active trans. Baltimore is the connected suice of the South; her ambition is to become that of the West also. No measure could be better calculated to congive with this ambition, and further this intent, than the profits a feeligh bill now oefore our Legislature. We earnestly sope hat those managers who have been induced to favor it will give be subject a o ore careful consideration, and soure as from an another to the events who have been induced to favor it will give be subject a ore careful consideration, and soure as from an another to the events who have been induced to favor it will give be subject as ore careful consideration, and soure as from an active of the feet which has the consequenc In all this, I find no single word in favor of the

armers and landholders of your State-those people pop whom you so long have urged consideration of the advantage that must result to them from destroying internal commerce and readopting the colonial system against which our predecessors made the Revolution. Had you now occasion to talk to them, you would probably say-"Gentlemen farmers, you are entirely in error in supposing that you have any interests the require to be considered. The more you can be forced to become dependent upon Britain, the more rapid will be the growth of cities like our own. That the dependence may be increased it is needed that we close the mills, mines, and furnaces of the Union; that we render the laborer mere and more dependent upon the capitalist; that financial crises continue to increase in number and intensity; that the rate of interest be maintained so high as to ruin farmers, manufasturers, and rathroad companies, while increasing the number of millionaires; that pauperism and crime continue to incresse, with constant cimination in the power to purchase the products of the farm; that the productiveness of your land continue to diminish as it now is doing; that our people be dispersed; and that railroads continne to cooperate with the Government in the effort to destroy that power of association to which, alone, should we look, did we desire to witness your growth io strength, wealth, and power. The heavier your taxation, the higher will be the prices of our city lote."

That the British free-trade system is one of universal discord is proved by the commerce of India, Ireland, Turkey, and all other countries subject to it, and by our own, in every period of its existence. That opposition to it is productive of harmony, force, and strength, is shown in the movements of Germany, France, and every other country that looks to the development of internal commerce as furnishing the real base of an extended intercourse with other nations. Turn, if you please, to the recent letter of the French Emperor, and find him to ling his finance minister that-

"One of the greatest services to be rendered to the country is to facilitate the transport of outcless first necessity to agriculate the manager of outcless first necessity to agriculate and incustry. With this object, the Minister of Publish Works will cause to be executed as promptly as possible the means of communication, causals roads, and railways, whose main object will be to convey coel and manure to the districts where the wants of preduction require them, and will endeavor to reduce the tariffs by establishing an equitable competition between the causals and railways."

Company with this the combiners of the country is the competition of the

Compare with this the teachings of The Post, and you will find the latter saying directly the reverse—ex-hibiting the advantage of sending to England all our products in their rudest forms, thus losing the manure, and driving our people to the West, there to find a constant increase in the necessity for roads, accompanied by as constant decrease in the power to make them. That done, allow me to ask your attention to the steady , rowth of harmony in the interests of railroad owners, armers, and manufacturers, exhibited in the following figures representing the receipts of French railroads in

Total Receipts. Receipts per Kil-Francs.311 508,012 45,209305,239,015 41,366 The year following the great financial crisis exhibits,

thus, a larger receipt than that by which it had been preceded. Look now to the receipts of the first half f the two past years, as follows, and mark the great ncrease that has since been made:

Compare, I pray you, my dear Sir, the movement

thus indicated with that excibited among ourselves in the past three years, and you will have little difficulty in comprehending why it is that our railroad compapies, like our farmers and manufacturers, our miners and our ship-owners, are now being rained-the \$1,260,000,000 expended in their construction having st this moment a market value that can scarcely exceed. even if it equal, \$400,000,000. Locking at all these facts, is it not certain, my dear

That the free-trade system of which you are the alcocate is one of privarial discord? That it tends to the involvement of men of all pur-

suits in life, and of the Union itself, in one great and universal ruin? And, therefore, That it is to the interest of the railroad proprietor to mite with the farmer in promoting the a toption of measures having for their object the development of

our mineral wealth, the creation of a real agriculture, and the extension of domestic commerce? Hoping for replies to these questions, and ready to give them circulation among millions of protectionist

I remain, with much respect, yours, very troly,
W. C. BRYAST, esq. HENRY C. CARET.
Padadelphia, Feb. 20, 1960.

THE REPUBLICANS AND GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The most gratifying feature of the XVIIIth Ward Republican festival on the 22d was the presence of a considerable number of our City's most emisent and successful merchants, in conspicuous defiance of the efforts being seculously made to frighten or corres our merchants as a body into the embraces of Pee-Slavery Demecracy. Among these was WILLIAM K. STRONG esq , whose remarks we subjoin:

The Birthday of Washington. Responded to by W. K. Strong, esq., as follows: Responded to by W. K. Strong, esq., as follower Mr. President: At no period since the American Revolution, or at least since the adoption of the Pederal Constitution, has there been greater necessity than now to recur to the principles which governed the founders of the Union under which we like. This is, therefore, a most appropriate gathering of friends who respect the portical fifth of their successors, and who are unlited in the support of what they doem to be the essential and unchanged principles of their fathers, which undedic and overspread the whole structure of our Government. What occasion second be more tating to hallow our remembrance, to awaken our architecture, and to stir which magnetal canotions, than the anti-crary of that day which gave to the world and to our country our beloved Washington! History has already treasured for us many noble names which have readered as hnowledged service in the realing of this American Republis. We will here and always render fitting bonugo to their memory.

hnowledged service in the reading of this American Acquains. We will here and always render fitting homage to their meaners. When we have done this, how much is still left, in every heat flowe and veneration and, upon all tips, of praise, beaut, as institude, for that name and for those deeds which the life as intege of Washington have inscribed upon our annals where they will forever remain the glowing theme of his country sea and a the world. The occlaim would very properly admit a much the world. the world. The occision would very properly admit of a must more elaborate reference to the great personal qualities, nd to the civil and military exploits, which have made Washingts so re-nowned in kistory, and so dear to every American heart bet I am-restrained from acing so by the brief time alloited ms. will, Mr. President and gentlemen, with your permission, devot a single thought to a comparison of our positions as a political part—to the speat dectrines and p inciples which Washington avove and al-hered to up to the close of his eventful life. We are here amphile to night in the obstacter of Republicans, belonging to a keep and powerful party, comprising probably at this time a majority of all-powerful party, comprising probably at this time a majority of all-the legal and qualified voters of the nation, we have united the